CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT



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SECURITY INFORMATION

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| COUNTRY | East Germany/Bulgaria | REPORT | 25X1 |
| SUBJECT | Report on the Ministry of Health and Subordinate Institutes | DATE DISTR. | 20 February 195[illegible] |
| | | NO. OF PAGES | 6 |
| DATE OF INFO. | | REQUIREMENT | |
| PLACE ACQUIRED | | REFERENCES | 25X1 |

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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*THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.*
*THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.*
*(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)*

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1. The training of auxiliary medical personnel

On 20 June 1952, the Council of Ministers decided to promulgate new measures for the additional training of auxiliary medical personnel. The Ministry of Health envisages the recruitment and training of the following:

11,000 doctors' assistants and auxiliary nurses
1,000 infants' nurses
1,000 hygiene inspectors
500 masseurs
100 chemists' assistants
1,000 additional nurses are to be trained in six-month practical courses to be surgical nurses.

2. Hospital beds in East Germany (including East Berlin)

The Hauptabteilung Hygiene-Inspektion of the Ministry of Health needs to be accurately informed of the numbers of hospital beds available in East Germany for infectious diseases. The current records of the department show these figures, based on a census made on 1 April 1952:[1]

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| Number of hospitals in East Germany: | 965 |
| Number of beds: | 190,682 |
| Number of these beds available for infectious cases: | 2,983 |

3. The Institute for the Testing of Sera and Vaccines (Berlin-Pankow, Wollankstrasse 16).

The Institute has received orders from the Ministry of Health to shorten the time until the Institute can take over the testing of all human sera and vaccines.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

At the moment, the Institute is still unable to deal with anti-tetanus, diphtheria and gangrene (Gasbrand-Oedem) sera

Professor J. Kathe of Rostock University is still testing penicillin and BCG[2] for East Germany. The Ministry has decided to build a reserve of vaccines in the Wollankstrasse Institute. 25X1

4. Serum reserve

The Ministry of Health has decided to build a serum reserve in the refrigerating room of the old market halls at Berlin C2, Neue Friedrichstrasse 24-35.

5. Chemicals for Bulgaria

a. In the middle of May 1952, representatives of the Ministry of Health were called to advise a conference in the Zentralamt fuer Forschung und Technik (ZAFT) at Berlin 017, Koepenickerstrasse 80/82. The conference appeared to concern the supply of chemicals and analytical agents to Bulgaria. Present at the conference were the following (all phonetic):

Herr Reich ) believed to
Frau Harwich[3] ) be from
Dr. Foerster[4] ) ZAFT

Herr Poploff[5] and colleague[6] -Bulgarians

Dr. Herberth - Staatssekretariat Chemie, Steine und Erden/Abteilung Pharmazie.

Dr. Baumgarten - Possibly from Wissenschaftlich-technische Zusammenarbeit (WTZ)

b. The Bulgarians at this conference asked East Germany to supply the following:

Capsicin: 1 gram
Nicotinic acid (Jenapharm): 5 grams
$\alpha$ dipyridine
$\alpha$ tocopherol
Carotene: 3 grams
Vitamin A: 3 grams
Orthophenantropine hydrochloride
Xylose
Trehalose (sic): 5 grams
Dulcite
500 - 800 v lamps for riboflavin determination (vitamin B2 work)
Pepsin: large amounts and a technical description of the production process from pig and calf stomachs.

6. VEB Jenapharm, Jena Otto-Schott Strasse 13.

a. Chloromycin (Jenapharm's "chloronitrin").[7] Despite a start towards full scale production, made as long ago as April 1952, and Professor Hans Knoell's promise of full production, regular deliveries have not yet been achieved. The supply of an unspecified pure chemical needed in the process has been irregular. It was expected, in late July 1952, that the July production would reach 3 kilograms. Professor Hans Knoell reported to the Ministry of Health that production should reach 8 kilograms in August 1952. This amount could be made to suffice for East Germany's needs and Professor Knoell told the Ministry (HA-I, Section 5) that it need not import any chloromycin for August. The Ministry has not yet acted on the advice.

b. Streptomycin

(1). This is not yet being produced in the Institute controlled by Jenapharm in Muehlenstrasse. Production is still only on a comparatively small scale. In the main laboratories of Jenapharm, 800 to 1000 grams per month are being produced. The remainder of East Germany's needs has to be met by import.

(2). Professor Knoell has for the moment complicated matters by telling the Ministry of Health that, in his opinion, the Muehlenstrasse Institute does not now need to take up streptomycin production at all, as this antibiotic can be substituted by the newly developed iso-nicitinic acid hydrazide. Clinical samples of the latter are now being made by Jenapharm and by Farbenfabrik Wolfen. Professor Knoell stated that he thought that the Muehlenstrasse Institute would, under the circumstances, be better employed increasing East Germany's production of penicillin.

7. The provision of seamless pipes to Jenapharm, Jena

a. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the pipes needed by Jenapharm for the streptomycin plant.[8] The original (December 1951) Jenapharm specification to the Ministry was 65 t pipe NW 200, St 35.29 and 15 t pipe NW 100, St 35.29. 25X1

b. [redacted]

c. The seamless piping was eventually obtained from imports and the Ministry believed that it came from Czechoslovakia.

8. Russian-labelled streptomycin in East Germany

a. Professor Hans Knoell of Jenapharm was recently asked to test some samples of Russian-labelled streptomycin. He told the Ministry later that he considered the material to be of Russian manufacture. It was, he said, of very poor quality, attaining only the very lowest acceptable standard. Professor Knoell was of the opinion that the specimen came from a Russian streptomycin plant near Moscow.[9]

b. In connection with the same specimens, Professor Karl Walther, who visited Czechoslovakia with a Ministry delegation in May 1952, stated in the Ministry that there was no streptomycin production in Czechoslovakia. He further said that such production in other peoples' democracies was out of the question. 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment: The census excludes all hospitals occupied exclusively by Russian authorities. There are about five of these in East Germany. The census also excludes the single special government hospital at Berlin N4, Scharnhorststrasse 34. This is subordinate to Arthur Pieck's Government Administration Department and not to the Ministry of Health.

2. [redacted] Comment: Bovet-Calmette-Guérin, an anti-tuberculosis vaccine. 25X1

3. [redacted] Comment: Possible trace is Gerda Hartwig, shown as WTZ in a directory of uncertain date, believed to be late 1950. 25X1

4. [redacted] Comment: Possible trace is Dr. Karl Foerster of ZAFT (Biology) 25X1

5. [redacted] Comment: A Bulgarian Professor Popoff visited the East German Academy of Sciences in April 1952. He was accompanied by a Professor Dr. Hadjioloff.

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6. [redacted] Comment: Probably Professor Atanas Popov and Professor Khadzhiolov,

7. [redacted] 25X1

8. [redacted] Comment: The seamless piping is for use at the Institute for Microbiolog and Experimental Therapy as well as for the Streptomycin Institute.

9. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] consignment of Russian-labelled streptomycin sulphate imported in June 1952, a specimen of which Professor Knoell tested.

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**Appendix**

1. A street check shows the Streptomycin Institute and the new Institute for Microbiology and Experimental Therapy (and associated buildings) to be situated as shown on the attached plan.

2. Pipes from Schott und Genossen run along the railroad line (the western of the two lines shown on the attached plan) to the Beuthenberg-Strasse. Here, they go underground to the Microbiology Institute. Along the railroad, the pipes are supported on brick pillars, 1 to 1.5 meters high and about 15 meters apart. The pipeline is double. There is a larger steel pipe of 18 to 20 cms diameter which is not insulated, and an insulated pipe which measures 10 to 12 centimeters in diameter without insulation. Insulation is achieved chiefly with glass wool.

3. Schott und Genossen is supplying light, gas, water and steam to the Institute for Microbiology.

Jena: part of the town plan. (Many of the side streets have been omitted).